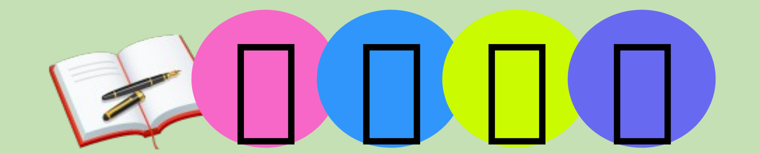
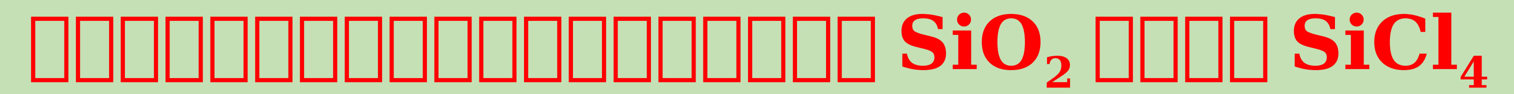


[illegible]

[illegible]	SiO_2	$SiCl_4$	SiF_4
[illegible]/°C	1710	[illegible]70	[illegible]90.2

(1)SiO_2[illegible]$SiCl_4$[illegible] SiO_2[illegible]$SiCl_4$



[illegible]SiO_2[illegible]$SiCl_4$

____

$SiCl_4$[illegible]SiF_4[illegible]

______________________________________[illegible]

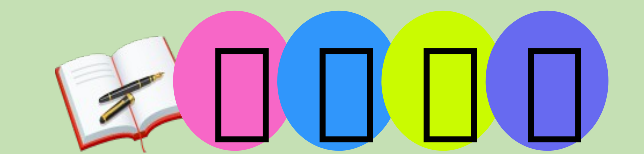
[illegible]

(2)$SiCl_4$[illegible]SiF_4[illegible]

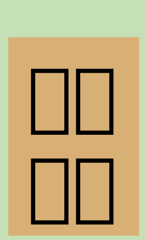
[illegible]$SiCl_4$[illegible]SiF_4

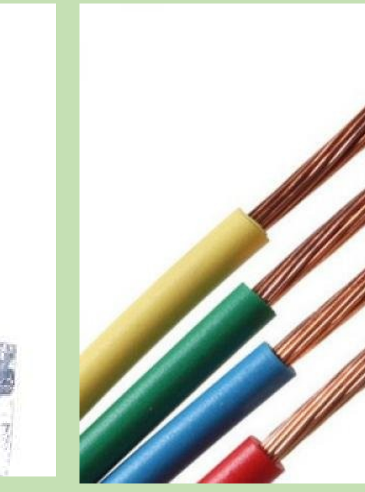
____

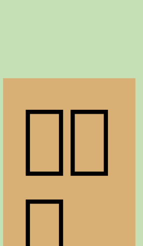
____

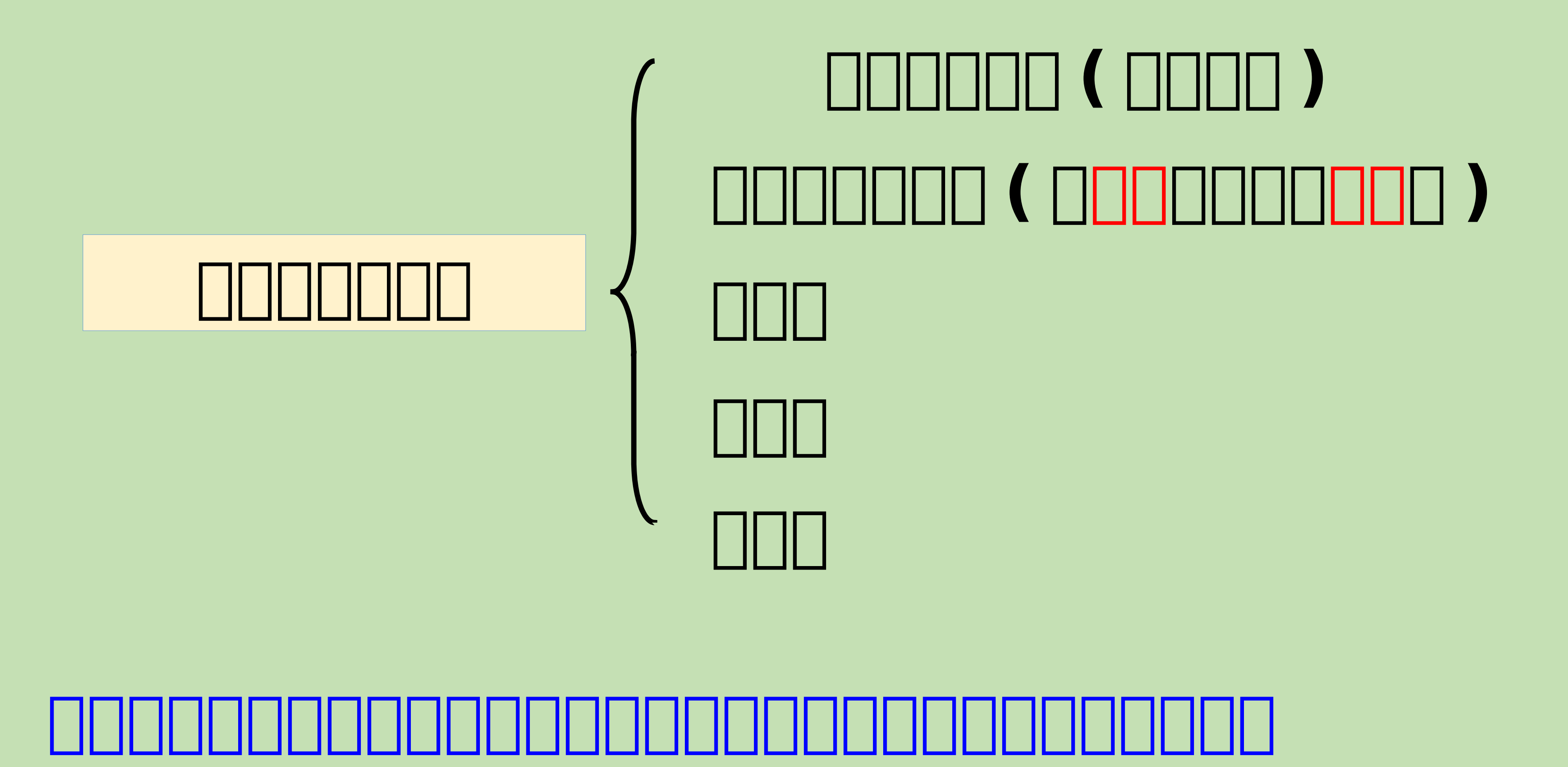


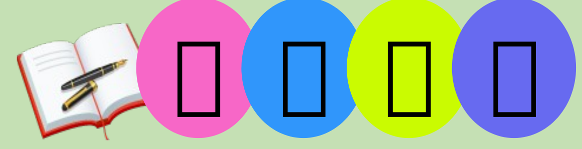
金属之最





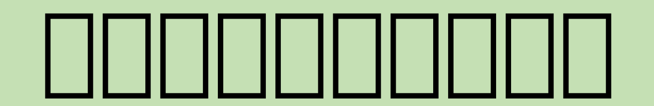




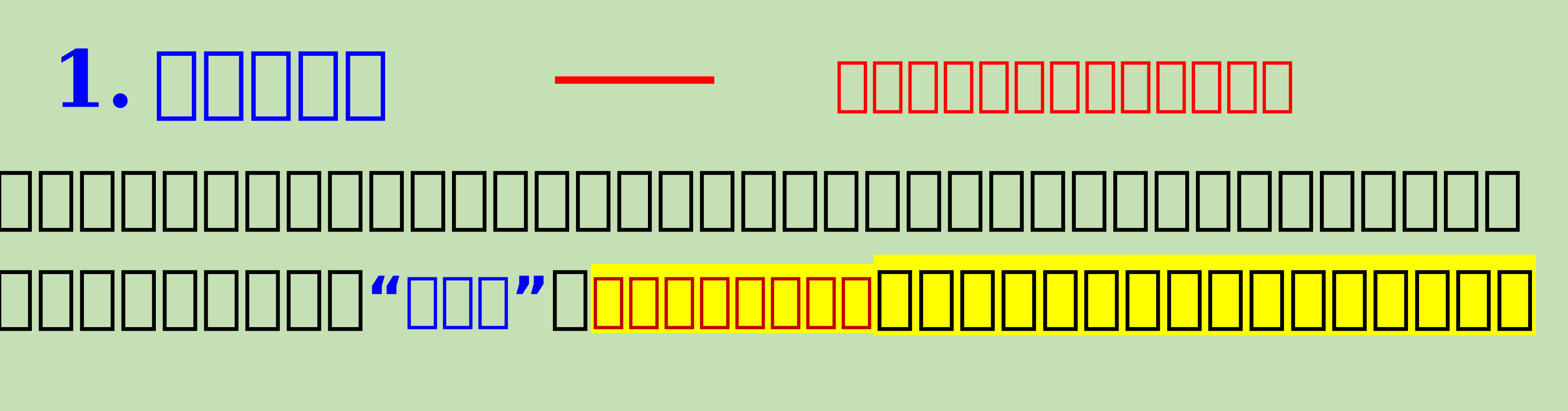


1. [illegible]

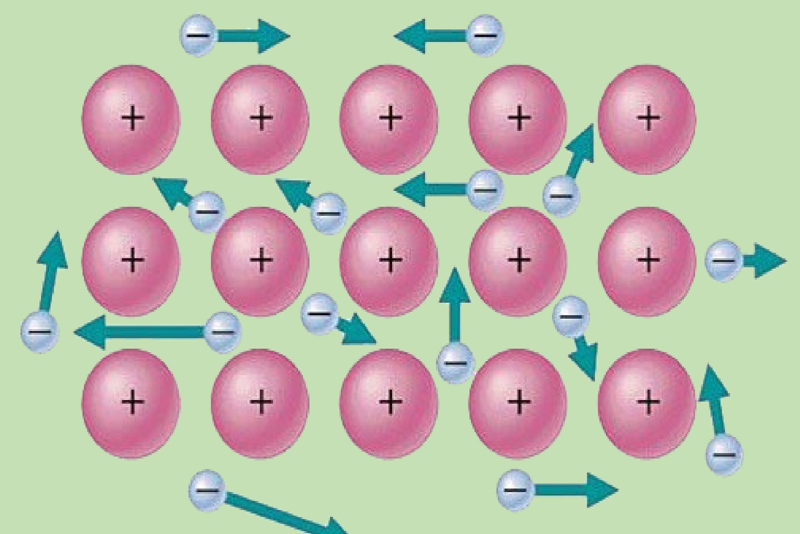
2. [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]



1.



“ ”



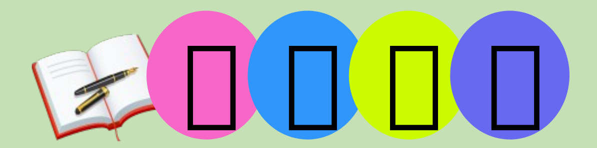
2.

3. [illegible]

(1) [illegible] ________ [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]



[illegible] (   )   D

A. [illegible]   B. [illegible]   C. [illegible]   D. [illegible]

[[illegible]] [illegible]——[illegible]

[illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	Na	Mg	Al	K	Rb	Cr
[illegible]	$3s^1$	$3s^2$	$3s^23p^1$	$4s^1$	$5s^1$	$3d^54s^1$
[illegible]/pm	186	160	143.1	196	248	124.9
[illegible]/°C	97.8	650	660	63.25	38.89	1907

[illegible]

[illegible]

要使金属熔化必须破坏其中的金属键。金属熔、沸点高低和硬度大小一般取

决于金属键的强弱。由此判断下列说法正确的是( ) D

A. 金属锂的熔点高于金属铍
B. 碱金属单质的熔、沸点从 到 是逐渐升高的
C. 金属镁的硬度小于金属钙
D. 金属铝的硬度大于金属钠

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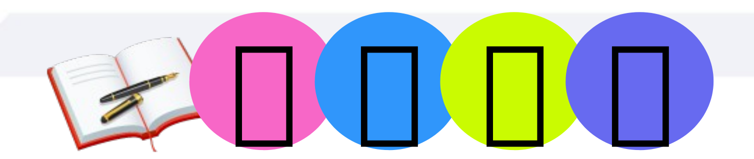
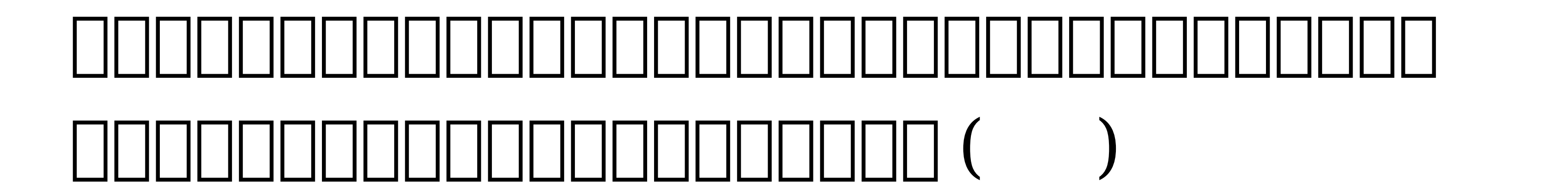
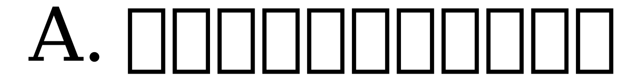
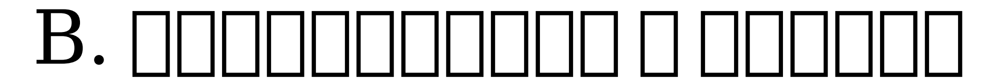
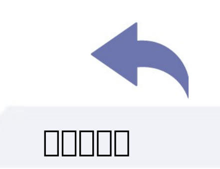
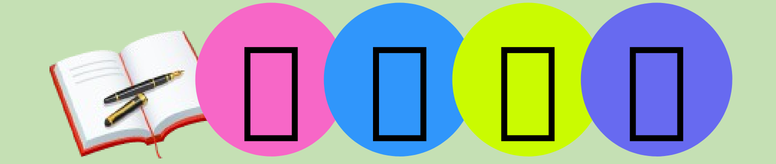


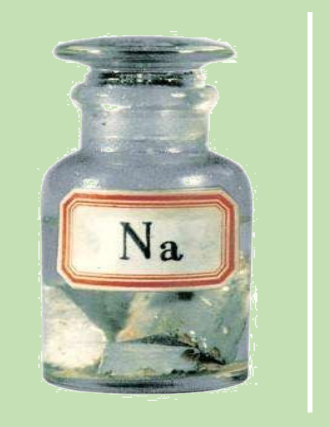


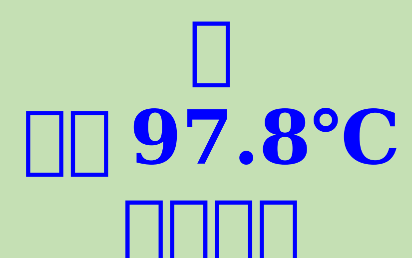


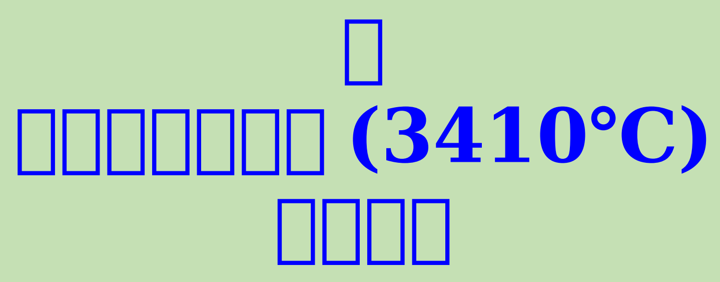


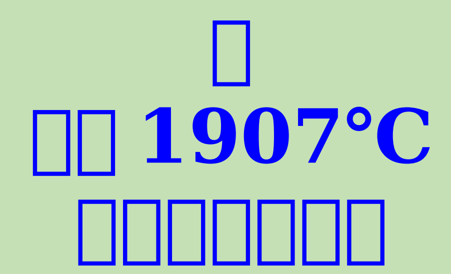


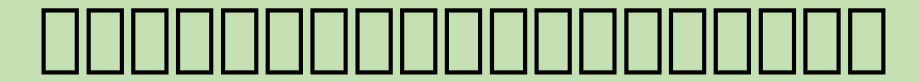


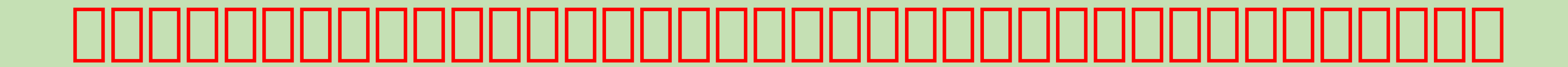

Na


97.8°C


(3410°C)

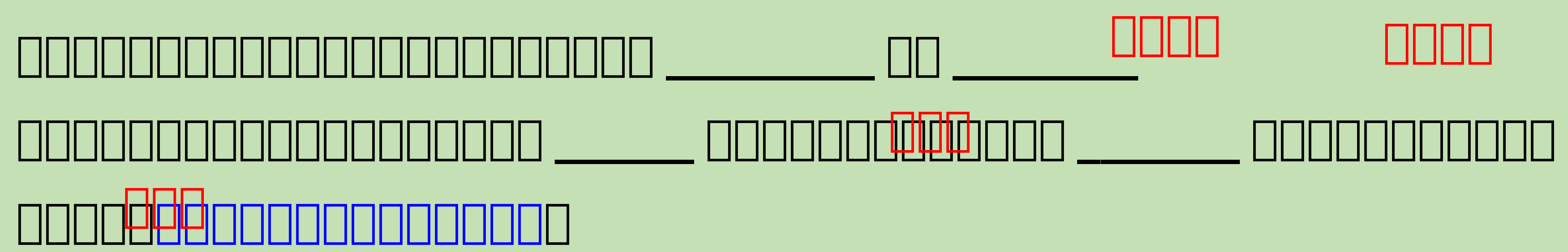

1907°C

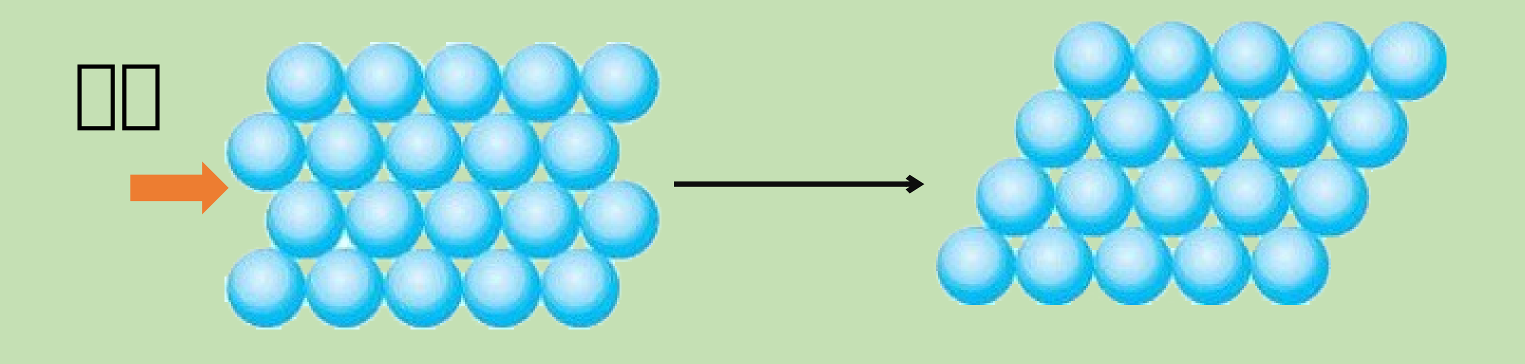


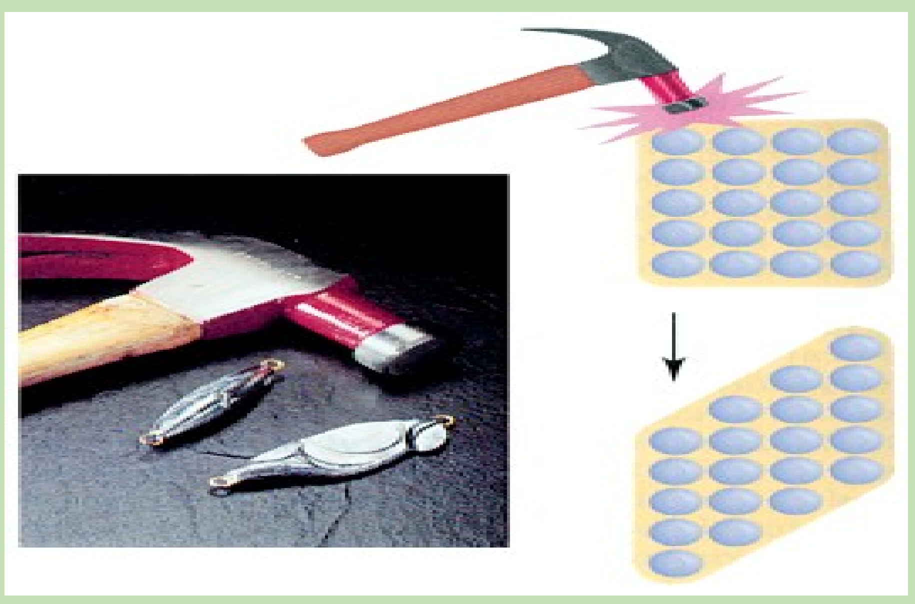


5.

(1)

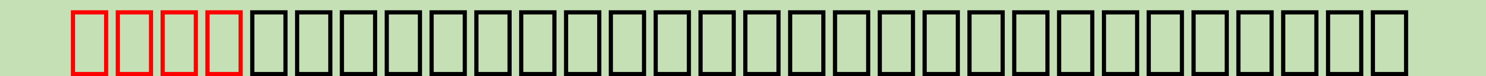


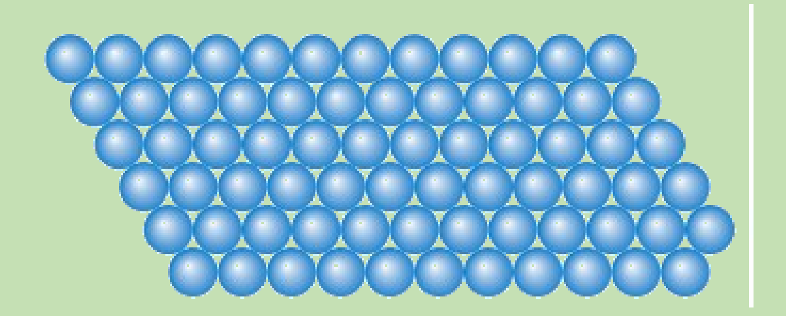


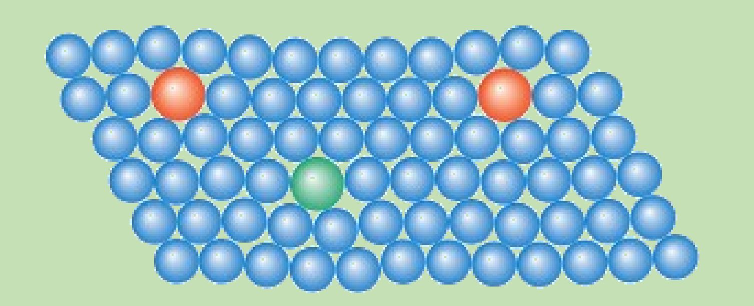


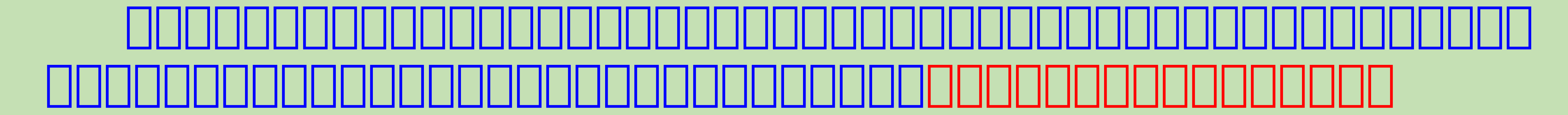
【思考】将纯金属制备成合金后，硬度和延展性会发生什么变化呢？

当向金属晶体中掺入不同的金属或非金属原子时，就像在滚珠之间掺入了细小而坚硬的砂土或碎石一样，改变
了金属原子有规则的层状排列，使原子层之间的相对滑动变得困难，导致合金的硬度变大，延展性变差。

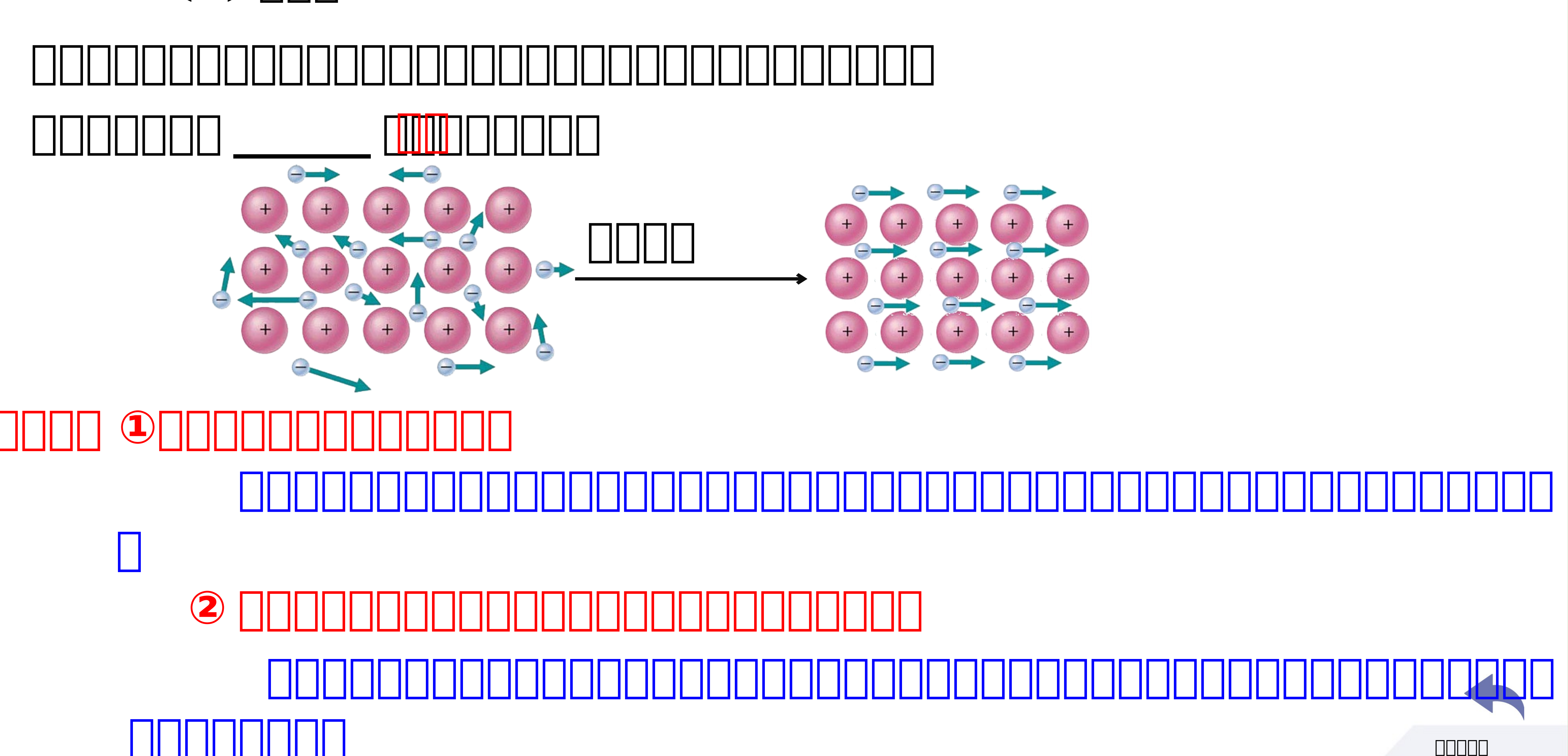








(2)



①

②

(3) [illegible]

[illegible] ____________ [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

[illegible] ________

[illegible]

[illegible]

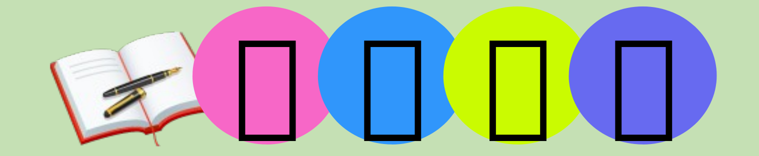
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

(1) [illegible] (　　) ×

(2) [illegible] (　　) ×

(3) [illegible] (　　) ×

(4) [illegible] (　　)

(5) [illegible] (　　) ×

(6) [illegible] (　　) √

(7) [illegible] (　　) ×

√

01

1.

2.

+

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下列生活中的现象，不能用金属键理论知识解释的是( ) D

A. 用铁制品做炊具 B. 用金属铝制成导线
C. 用铂金做首饰 D. 铁易生锈

[解析] 用铁制品做炊具利用了金属的导热性；用金属铝制成导线利用了金属的导电性；用铂金做首饰利用了金属的延展性，三者均与金属阳离子与自由电子形成的金属键有关。铁易生锈与元素的还原性以及所处的周围介质的酸碱性有关。

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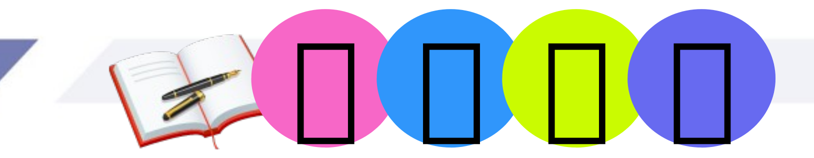

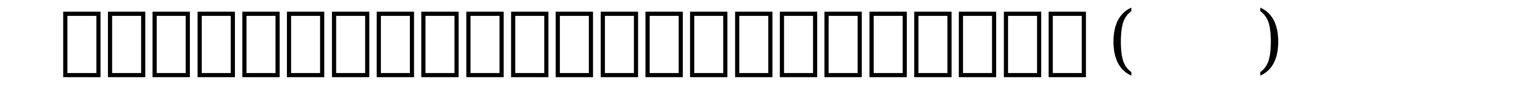

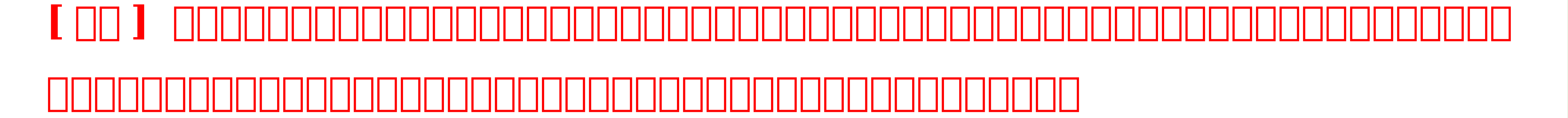

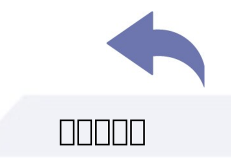

下列关于金属键及金属性质的叙述中正确的是( ) B

A. 随原子序数的递增，碱金属元素单质的熔点升高
B. 金属键是金属阳离子与自由电子间的相互作用
C. 金属导电是因为在外加电场作用下产生自由电子
D. 金属具有光泽是因为金属阳离子吸收并放出可见光
[解析] 随原子序数的递增，碱金属元素单质的熔点逐渐降低，A项错误；金属晶体由金属阳离子和自由电子构成，金属导电是因为自由电子在外加电场作用下定向移动，C项错误；因为自由电子对可见光的选择性吸收和反射，使得金属晶体具有金属光泽，D项错误。

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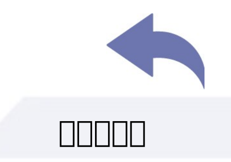

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□1□□ □□□□□□□□Ⅱ A □□□□□□□□□□□____□□□□□□□□□□□ 88

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□2□□□□□□□□□□____□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□____________________

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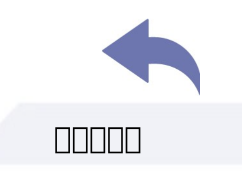

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灵犀一点